FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE FOREST SERVICE

History Line

TO: History Coordinators
Forest Service Personnel

1680

SUMMER 1981

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT, seated, signed the bill transfering the Federal forest reserves from the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, to the Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, on February 1, 1905. This painting of men active in the transfer, symbolizing this milestone in conservation, is by Rudolph Wendelin, retired Forest Service artist. Left to right: Overton W. Price, Associate Forester; James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Chief Gifford Pinchot; President Roosevelt; William A. Richards, GLO Commissioner; Etnan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior; Senator Albert Beveridge of Indiana; and Representatives Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming and John F. Lacey of Iowa. Others who were in the painting but are not shown here: Senators Redfield Proctor of Vermont, John C. Spooner of Wisconsin and Alfred B. Kittredge, South Dakota. Charles D. Walcott, Chief, Geological Survey, and F. H. Newell, Chief, Reclamation Service, strongly supported the transfer, as did various business and industry leaders. The Bureau of Forestry became the Forest Service on July 1. (See special article, page 4.)

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EXPERIMENT STATION

What Is the W.O. History Section Up to Now?

State and Private Forestry

A contract was awarded June 5 for a comprehensive history of the cooperative State and Private Forestry activities of the Forest Service and its predecessors. Proposals were received from 33 bidders. Finally chosen was Pacific Crest Research and Services Corporation, Corvallis, Oreg., most of whose members are instructors and researchers at Oregon State University. The basis of the award was demonstrated competence and background and a bid in the low range. The principal researcher is William R. Robbins, historian, who has written a history of the national politics and economics of the lumber industry, 1890-1941.

Timber Appraisal, 1898-1978

Retiree Albert Wiener's comprehensive history of the Forest Service timber appraisal system is revised for final editing. It will receive limited in-Service distribution. An early draft brought praise from the British Columbia Ministry of Forests. Timber Management Staff is sponsoring this study.

Timber Management History

Research for a History of Timber Management on the National Forests is nearing completion, and the author, Gary C. Gray, has begun writing the first draft. This contract was awarded under competitive bidding in June 1980 to Historical, Cultural, and Environmental Consulting, Inc., Bloomington, Ind.

Range Management Project

William D. Rowley, professor of history, University of Nevada, Reno, is finishing his research for a History of Range Management on the National Forests. He has written several chapters, and a complete first draft was due by September 1. This is also a Forest Service history contract, awarded in September 1979 to Natural Resource Consultants, Inc., Reno. Assisting on this project are Robert A. Nylen, historical researcher, and Kathryn M. Totten, oral historian. Prof. Paul Tueller, range specialist, University of Nevada, and Garwin Lorain, a range consultant, are providing technical assistance. Rowley has been executive secretary of the Western History Association since 1974.

Radio for the Fireline

A detailed study of the development and use of radio on the National Forests, primarily for fire control, is nearing publication. It is entitled Radio for the Fireline: A History of Electronic Communication in the Forest Service. Early telephone use is also covered. The author's final draft was received March 4. The book is scheduled to be issued this coming fall or winter by the Government Printing Office. It is well illustrated with photographs and diagrams of models designed and produced by Forest Service radio specialists. This project was prepared for the Forest Service under contract by the Denver Research Institute of the University of Denver. Copies will be distributed to Regions and Stations, down to Forest, ranger station, and research site levels.

A History of Wildfire

An extraordinarily broad and provocative History of Wildfire, with emphasis on its treatment by the Forest Service over the years, has been completed and revised by Stephen J. Pyne, under a cooperative agreement with the Forest Service. It is scheduled for publication by Princeton University Press in 1982, with the consent of the Department of Agriculture. A condensed article based on the book was published in the Spring 1981 issue of Journal of Forest History (Forest History Society). Pyne completed a doctoral program in American Studies at University of Texas and has led a fire crew for more than 10 years in Grand Canyon National Park.

Interview with Chief Ed Cliff

The 42-year Forest Service career of

Region Six Is Starting a History Program

former Chief Edward P. Cliff is recounted in a comprehensive transcription of recent interviews conducted by Ronald B. Hartzer of the University of Indiana and David A. Clary, under a competitive contract with the Forest Service. Completed in March, it is entitled "Half a Century in Forest Conservation: A Biography and Oral History of Edward P. Cliff" (336 typed pages, photocopied). A limited distribution is being made to Regions and Stations.

The Gisborne Era

A well-documented review of the so-called Gisborne Era of Forest Fire Research, originally prepared in 1975-77 by Charles E. (Mike) Hardy, retired fire researcher, has been readied by the History Section for publication by GPO. It describes the pioneering contributions of Harry T. Gisborne, an almost legendary Forest Service figure who directed this work at Priest River, Ida., and Missoula, Mont., from 1922 to 1950.

Southern Appalachian Study

A historical study of the effects of Federal land management programs on people of the southern Appalachians has been completed, following some revisions and amplification, by Maximus, Inc., McLean, Va., under contract with the Forest Service. It is now being edited for publication and limited distribution.

The New Mandate of the '70's

"Remaking of the Forest Service Statutory Authority in the Seventies" is a study undertaken by Dennis C. LeMaster, head of the School of Forestry and Range Management, Washington State University, Pullman, under a 1979 cooperative agreement between the Forest Service and the Forest History Society. The first draft is complete, and the final revision was due September 1. It searches out why and how the sweeping changes in scope and procedures were demanded by four landmark laws: Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974, National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976, Cooperative Forestry Assis-

(*Continued on page 12*)

Pacific Northwest Region, under the leadership of Paul Hansen, has developed a history management program that defines the purpose and scope of the work to be done, and suggests major priorities. It is now being reviewed by history personnel on the Forests, prior to updating. A chronology of Regional Foresters and staff has been drawn up, and this will be expanded to include important events, activities, projects, and periods, changes of field supervisory personnel, etc. Photos, maps showing major Forest boundary shifts, various memos and documents, and other materials are being sorted out. The collection of historical Forest Service artifacts in the Regional office is being organized and catalogued, and will be made available for loan. These activities are being done by Janet Baisinger, a graduate student at Portland State University.

Jerry Williams, social historian and sociologist on the Umpqua National Forest, who assisted with the new Forest plan, has consolidated the lists of people who have been recommended in the field for interviews. Transcripts and indices will eventually be made. An index will also be made of the collections of historical materials held at offices around the Region, including photographs, and of private collections. This index will eventually be computerized. Retirees will be encouraged to donate materials or provide for donation in their wills.

Hansen is considering preparation of a Handbook to serve as a guide to personnel in collecting and handling historical items including taped interviews, artifacts and photos, sorting and evaluating old file materials, providing acid-free storage, eliminating duplication of effort, etc.

Centennial of Division of Forestry

June 1981 was another anniversary for the Forest Service. In that month in 1881, the Division of Forestry was created from the office of forest agent by outgoing Commissioner of Agriculture William G. LeDuc. Franklin B. Hough of New York State became the first Chief of the Division. He was the first forest agent in 1876.

1905 Was a Great Year for the Forest Service

By Frank J. Harmon and Dennis M. Roth

The year 1905 was highly satisfying, challenging and very busy for the USDA Bureau of Forestry-Forest Service and its leader, Gifford Pinchot. The existing Federal forest reserves and their personnel were turned over to the Department of Agriculture on February 1. This action climaxed six years of effort by Pinchot, who had the strong support of his close friend, President Theodore Roosevelt. They finally convinced congressmen and other prominent leaders and organizations, particularly railroad, mining, lumber, irrigation, and livestock interests, that the transfer of the Forestry Service from the old General Land Office of the Department of the Interior was necessary and urgent.

Bills to do this had been introduced in Congress almost yearly after 1899, but did not get far. Many westerners were content with the easygoing ways of GLO and Interior. However, attitudes gradually changed. Pinchot was more favorable toward grazing interests than was Interior and the GLO. Since 1901 when he brought Albert F. Potter, a prominent southwestern sheep and cattleman, in to head his new Grazing Branch, he had the support of the grazing industry, particularly cattlemen. He then assured miners that he would not disturb their privileges.

Pinchot Courted Timbermen

Pinchot was also promising that timber use privileges would be better handled by his agency than by GLO, whose staff of law clerks and system of requiring the Commissioner's approval of all actions had dragged on timber sales too long. For example, Homestake Mining Company of Deadwood, S.D., in the Black Hills forest reserve, had to wait four years before it could proceed to cut mine props.

Pinchot shrewdly courted the favor of the big logging firms of the Far West by assuring them that management of the forest reserves under cooperative sustained-yield management by professional foresters would serve to provide more orderly marketing and more stable prices, thus making their own private timber stands more valuable.

By the fall of 1903 Pinchot had won over a formidable opponent of the reserves, Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, who lived on the western edge of the Black Hills. Mondell even agreed to introduce and sponsor a transfer bill, which he did on November 12, 1903. This bill would have also ended land exchange abuses and allowed reserve timber to be sold out of State. When this bill aroused opposition as being too broad in scope, he substituted another simple transfer bill on December 19 which received approval of the House public lands committee. However it too was withdrawn on January 6, 1904, by Chairman John F. Lacey of Iowa, long a staunch supporter of the reserves and transfer, because of disagreements.

Roosevelt Urges Transfer

Lacey called up the same bill a year later (December 12, 1904) in the third session of the 58th Congress, with Mondell's support and a strong nudge from the President, voiced six days previously in his annual message to Congress.

Roosevelt had said, "As I have repeatedly recommended, all the forest work of the Government should be concentrated in the Department of Agriculture, where practically all of the trained foresters of the Government are employed. . . Every administrative officer concerned is convinced of the necessity of the proposed consolidation of forest work. . ." Here he was referring particularly to such men as Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior; James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; William A. Richards, who had replaced Binger Hermann (a strong opponent of transfer) as GLO Commissioner in January 1903, and who had in 1899 succeeded in getting a program started whereby Pinchot's agency would provide forestry assistance to the GLO on the reserves; Charles D. Walcott, Chief of the Geological Survey, which did the mapping of the reserves; F. H. Newell, Chief of the Reclamation Service, and Pinchot.

Roosevelt assured Congress that "The creation of a forest service in the Department of Agriculture" would mean that the

1905 Was a Great Year for the Forest Service

reserves would be better handled, would provide products to users more easily, and would become self-supporting.

House Passes Bill

The Mondell bill passed the House the same day after agreement on an amendment to allow export of wood pulp and pulpwood from Alaska. (The 1897 Organic Administrative Act had prohibited sale of forest reserve timber outside the State or Territory in which grown.)

The Senate committee on forest reservations and game, chaired by Alfred B. Kittredge of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., who had long opposed the transfer, but had also been won over by Pinchot, reported out the bill with amendments on January 13, 1905, and it was considered by the Senate on January 17. The amendments served principally to protect mining interests, a concession to the powerful Homestake Mining Company; they left all mine, land claims, surveys, and rights-of-way issues to Interior. Another Senate amendment provided for hiring "when practicable" forest reserve personnel from "qualified citizens of the States or Territories in which the said reserves, respectively, are located." (This amendment had been offered in the House during the same session by Eben W. Martin of Deadwood, S. Dak., but ruled out of order.) Another and more significant amendment provided that income from the sale or use of products of the reserves be used to manage the reserves.

Congress Passes Amended Bill

Both Houses appointed conference comittees to resolve differences, and both Houses later passed the bill essentially in the form as amended in the Senate, except that a limit of five years was set for the use of receipts to manage the reserves. The conferees had agreed that a time limit, allowing for a review of the situation after five years of operation, would be prudent, after which the privilege could be renewed or cancelled. (As it turned out, Pinchot tried to have it made permanent in 1907 but instead Congress terminated it, three years ahead of time. However Congress increased the regular appropriation.)

The bill was signed by the Speaker of the House, Joseph Cannon of Illinois, who had also long opposed the transfer, on Friday, January 27, and by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate on January 30. It was presented to the President for his approval on Wednesday, February 1. He signed it the same day, along with a few other minor bills. There is no record of a special signing ceremony. The funds for operating the old GLO Forestry Service for the balance of the fiscal year were, of course, also transferred from Interior to Agriculture.

Wilson Creates Forest Service

Signing of the bill triggered three other significant actions on the same day. First, Secretary Wilson issued General Order No. 84, creating the Forest Service in the Bureau of Forestry to handle administration of the reserves, which then numbered 60 with a gross area of over 63 million acres, and with a total field and central office work force of about 500 people.

Then, Secretary Wilson issued his famous letter to Pinchot (which Pinchot himself had composed), notifying him that he was now in charge of the reserves as head of the new Forest Service. The letter stated that the reserves' water, wood, and forage were to be conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the homebuilder and the agricultural, lumbering, mining, and livestock interests which, he emphasized, were directly dependent on a permanent supply of these resources. Only such restrictions on their use were to be applied as were necessary to insure their permanence for future use. And, "where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run." Also, "the administration of each reserve is to be left largely in the hands of local officers, under the eye of thoroughly trained and competent inspectors." Authority was broadly delegated downward to a degree that later gave the Regions a high degree of autonomy

(Continued page on 6)

1905 Was a Great Year for the Forest Service

almost unknown in the Federal Government.

Also on February 1, 1905, Pinchot sent a letter to each of the forest reserve supervisors, informing them of the transfer and stating that each of them would now report directly to him.

Placed Under Civil Service

In order to begin the necessary upgrading of the reserve employees, President Roosevelt had issued an order on December 17, 1904, placing all of them, in Washington and the field, under the Civil Service Act. All those appointed, promoted, or transferred after that date were required to pass an examination. By special permission of the Civil Service Commission, Pinchot and his staff drew up the examinations, which for the field men included field exercises as well as written questions. Practical skills were stressed, such as riding a horse, loading pack animals, and use of the compass, axe, and firearms. These examinations were first held in the spring of 1905.

Pinchot arranged for the name Forest Service to replace the four-year-old name, Bureau of Forestry, instead of just being a part of the Bureau. (The agency's name had been Division of Forestry from 1881 to 1901.) In the Agricultural Appropriations Act for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1905, the agency was referred to as Forest Service and all bulletins carried this name after that date.

Allowed to Make Arrests

The Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1906 was passed March 3, 1905, just a month after the transfer. It contained two important provisions besides the funding. It ordered Forest Service officials to help enforce State or Territorial laws pertaining to "prevention and extinguishment of forest fires and the protection of fish and game," and gave them authority to make arrests for violations of the laws and regulations relating to the forest reserves. And it authorized timber and other forest products of any reserve to be sold out of the State or Territory in which the reserve was located, with the exceptions of the Black Hills Forest Reserve in South Dakota and the reserves in Idaho, thus repealing a section of the 1897 Act. The exceptions were concessions to the Homestake Mining Company which depended on the surrounding Black Hills reserve for its mine props and timbers, and to mine companies in Idaho, which really had no need for such protection. (The Idaho exemption was removed by the appropriations act of March 4, 1907.) Timber exports from Alaskan reserves had been freed by the February 1 act.

Another important action was taken by Congress on March 3, 1905: repeal of the "lieu-land" provision of the Organic Administrative Act of June 4, 1897. Individuals and companies had taken advantage of this clause to exchange low-value land outside reserves for valuable timberland inside reserves. Numerous attempts at repeal had failed. Frank Mondell got the House to pass such a bill April 25, 1904, but it died in the Senate, failing to get approval of the public lands committee.

Regulation of Grazing

John Lacey tried to include in the 1905-06 appropriation bill a section providing penalties for pasturing livestock on forest reserves without a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture--a fine of up to $1,000, imprisonment for up to one year, or both. (It had been passed as a separate bill by the House on December 12, 1904, but failed to get approval of the Senate committee on forest reservations and game, headed by Alfred Kittredge.) Eben Martin objected to inserting it in the 1905-06 appropriations bill on a point of order, and it failed again.

The 1897 Act had provided for issuing of grazing permits, but the law was being frequently ignored, and the GLO had asked for a law with penalties in 1899. An earlier attempt by Lacey had also failed. The existing penalty, for trespass, dating from the Act of June 4, 1888, was a fine o not over $500, or imprisonment of not over 12 months, or both, but in most cases penalties actually applied were mild, or

1905 Was a Great Year for the Forest Service

cases were dismissed. Pinchot soon pressed for charging of grazing fees, which caused defiance and long court disputes.

Forest Congress Aids Transfer

It is generally believed that passage of the Transfer Act was facilitated by the special American Forest Congress nominally sponsored by the American Forestry Association but actually largely arranged by Pinchot himself and his close supporters. It was held in Washington, D.C., January 2-6, 1905, with nearly 400 official delegates from many organizations, most of which had been won over to the transfer proposal, including the National Board of Trade.

Among numerous resolutions passed were those favoring the reserve transfer, revision of the lieu-land law, repeal of the Timber and Stone Act, and purchase of reserves in the East. The Timber and Stone Act had resulted in abuses similar to those caused by the lieu-land law, but it was not repealed until 50 years later.

President Roosevelt was the opening speaker and Secretary James Wilson, who was also president of the Association, presided. Among industrial leaders who spoke for the transfer were the presidents of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the son of the president of the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company, the editors of American Lumberman and Pacific Lumber Trade Journal, and Thomas J. Grier, superintendent of Homestake Mining.

Lending their support as members of the arrangements committee of American Forest Congress were the presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, American National Livestock Association, several Senators, Representatives, and State legislators, heads of several Federal and State agencies, prominent educators, civic leaders, editors, and mining officials.

The president of the National Woolgrowers Association said the West supported the forest reserves; this admission demonstrated the effectiveness of Pinchot's and Potter's policy of opening the reserves to controlled sheep grazing. Even the young Sierra Club, then confined to California, strongly supported the transfer with messages to its Congressmen. The Forest Congress attracted many United States and Canadian forestry and conservation leaders, even the American head of the Philippine Bureau of Forestry, and generally stimulated the greatest public interest in forestry up to that time.

Pinchot Starts Grazing Fee

Pinchot was determined to make livestock men using the reserves pay a nominal fee for the benefits they were receiving. A fee clause had been in two previous transfer bills which got stalled in Congress. He was sure Congress would not approve a fee so he decided to do it by regulation under the authority of the 1897 Act. First he sought through Secretary Wilson, the legal opinion of Roosevelt's Attorney General, W. H. Moody. But to make certain of a favorable opinion he also spoke personally to Moody, and to Roosevelt, who then urged a somewhat reluctant Moody to approve the idea.

Moody issued his favorable opinion on May 31, 1905. This was just in time for a paragraph to be included in the grazing section of the first manual of regulations and instructions issued by the Department on July 1, The Use of the National Forest Reserves, notifying livestock men that a fee would be imposed on and after January 1, 1906, for all classes of stock using the reserves. This notice caused a violent reaction from western Congressmen and stockmen which took five years to subside.

The First 'Use Book'

This first "Use Book," compiled by Pinchot, Frederick E. Olmsted, E. T. Allen, and others of his small office staff, covered all current uses of the reserves and the procedures to be followed. The Use Book was based upon the GLO Forest Reserve Manual issued in 1902, with much revision. At that time, timber harvesting was a major use, but was secondary to grazing, in monetary returns, for many years. Another important section concerned fire protection. The 4-inch by 6.5-inch manual was prepared

(Continued on page 12)

Let's Take a Look at the Regions and Stations

Northern Region (R-1)

With the recent flurry of interest in the Bob Marshall Wilderness over the question of oil and gas exploration with seismic explosions, the information office is preparing historical background material for the press about Bob Marshall, one of the Forest Service's early wilderness backers.

Rene Eustace of Boulder, a former firefighter on the Sula Ranger District, Bitterroot National Forest, is gathering historical material for an article about the lookout system on the Forest, including data on salary levels over the years.

The Lolo Forest under Orville Daniels was the first in the nation to complete a Forest Plan under the new criteria--concentrating a team of Regional specialists for the job, then acquiring, using and integrating data with new sophisticated data management techniques, and getting the public to help in the process of developing several comprehensive alternative management plans.

A voluminous chronology of news items, writings, excerpts from records and diaries, of Philipsburg Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest (formerly part of the old Missoula Forest), has been compiled by Robert D. Oakley, a local retired resident, while employed by the Forest under the Older American Program. . . Included is a list of former rangers and dates of service, and a brief summary of the area's geologic and human history, including mining, hunting, grazing, roads, forest fire control, and some recent planning work. The fabulous Granite City silver mine was in the district, and several incidents related to the ill-fated flight of Nez Perce Chief Joseph and his band took place there. A number of old photographs have also been gathered. . . The reconstructed Black Pine Lookout tower from the Philipsburg District, built in 1937-38, is on display with other fire management exhibits this summer at the Aerial Fire Depot Visitor Center, Missoula.

Chronology of the Region's booklet, "History of Smokejumping," was updated last August.

"Up the Swiftwater--A Pictorial History of the Colorful Upper St. Joe River Country" is the title of a 150-page book with 160 photos written and published by David Asleson, forester on the Avery District, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, and Sandra Crowell, teacher and writer, wife of William Crowell, former forester on the District.

Ralph S. Space, retired supervisor, Clearwater National Forest, has revised, corrected, and updated his anecdotal history of the Forest, "The Clearwater Story," first issued in 1964, to make it more complete and to carry the narration and ranger chronology from 1960 to 1980. Voluminous material was gathered from Forest records, various accounts, interviews, and other sources. He grew up in the area and spent most of his career there. Region One has just published the revision.

Charles L. Tebbe, retired Regional Forester, has compiled a family and personal history. Much of it is an account of his experience in the Forest Service, particularly as R-1 and R-7 (old Eastern Region) Forester, from 1946 to 1960. It was Tebbe who urged Space to do the Clearwater history.

A tentatively planned project to gather history of the Idaho Panhandle Forests (Kaniksu, St. Joe, and Coeur d'Alene) has been postponed.

Rocky Mountain Region (R-2)

An illustrated history of the White River National Forest is being prepared by Walter Gallacher, writer-photographer, under a contract with the Region, signed in November 1980. The White River was established October 16, 1891, and absorbed the Holy Cross Forest in 1944. It was the second forest reserve in the United States. (The first was Yellowstone, divided into seven Forests in 1908.)

A narrative of historical data on the area formerly embraced by the old Cochetopa National Forest was recently found in the Regional information files. The original has been deposited in the Federal Archives and Records Center in Denver. It was written at Salida in 1924 by former supervisor Fred B. Agee and former Ranger Joseph M. Cuenin. The Forest was divided among the

Let's Take a Look at the Regions and Stations

Gunnison, Rio Grande, and San Isabel Forests in 1944.

A list of the 12 Regional Engineers and their terms of service from 1910 to 1980, has been compiled by Raymond Adolphson. James L. Brownlee had the longest term, 1925-43.

A group photograph of Allen S. Peck, the Regional Forester, and his staff in Denver, March 1942, has been given to the History Section by H. Dean Cochran, retired, who served as ARF there and later was in charge of Personnel in the Washington Office. Cochran also was associate director of the Shelterbelt Project in the Great Plains.

Intermountain Region (R-4)

A few xerox copies of a 300-page manuscript history of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Utah have been received by the Forest. The comprehensive illustrated, well-documented scholarly history, was prepared by Dr. Charles S. Peterson and Ms. Linda Speth of Utah State University, under contract with the Forest. Peterson also wrote a history of the Manti-LaSal National Forest. The new history gives a thorough review of the pioneer heritage of northern Utah, and Dr. Peterson describes the management of the combined Forest against that background. He points out that a large part of the acreage was included because of popular demand for better protection of the land from erosion and overgrazing. Copies are available for loan only.

Beth King of the Recreation Staff is continuing to type up a huge backlog of tape-recorded interviews conducted in 1960's by Arnold Standing and James Jacobs. Retirees John J. Albano (34 years of service) and Carl B. Arentson (41 years of service) recalled memorable events of their times. Early-day livestock operations were recalled by George Swallow, Ely, Nev.; Mrs. Louise Marvel, Battle Mountain, Nev.; Hugh Beiroth, Mountain City, Nev.; Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah; and Delbert and Ora Chipman, American Fork, Utah. Mrs. Chipman worked along with her husband in the sheep business and started the "Make It With Wool" contest which is still popular in schools around the nation. J. Wells Robbins worked for the Forest Service for a short time in the early 1900's and returned to ranching in the Fishlake National Forest area.

Ted Navratil, former VIS chief and history coordinator, is doing his own interpretive and photographic work and is progressing on a historical novel on Okinawa where he served in the armed forces. He plans to write in the natural resource history field.

Elsie Adkins is the unit historian for the Sawtooth National Recreation Area at Ketchum, Idaho.

A well illustrated article "Invalids Need Not Apply! The U.S. Forest Service Ranger Exam," by John E. Burns, supervisor, Targhee National Forest, Idaho, appeared in the Spring 1980 issue of Persimmon Hill, quarterly publication of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center, Oklahoma City.

Pacific Southwest Region (California, R-5)

Russell W. Bower, retired supervisor, Klamath National Forest, has finished Volume 3 of his chronological "news bulletin" style history of forest, gleaned from ranger diaries, reports, interviews, and newspapers. It runs from 1921 to 1930, the period between the end of World War I and the Great Depression. Recognizable machine copies of photographs are included. He uncovered reference to an early woman lookout, Hallie Daggett, who served on the Salmon River District from 1913 through 1927, and acquired a homestead in 1924. This informal "history" is subtitled, "People, Places, Programs, and Events." Direct quotation provides the flavor of the times. The third volume contains 201 typed pages and numerous photos. It has been duplicated by the Forest in a very limited number of copies, all numbered. Volume I, "The Formative Years," covered the period 1905-10 in 135 pages. A number of former residents and employees have been interviewed by Bower, Lee Morford, and others. Morford has helped with a chronology of the McCloud District of the Shasta. The Klamath was created May 6, 1905. The neighboring Modoc, Plumas, and Trinity Forests were proclaimed several weeks earlier, the Lassen a month later, and the Shasta in

(Continued on page 10)

Let's Take a Look at the Regions and Stations

(Continued from page 9)

October. (The Six Rivers Forest was assembled in 1947 from parts of the Klamath, Trinity, and Siskiyou.)

Plans by the Tahoe National Forest to hire a historian to prepare a history of the Forest have been postponed.

Pacific Northwest Region (R-6)

Quite a bit of activity is going on. See separate article describing the Regional History Committee and its plans.

The enormous public interest generated by the eruption of Mt. St. Helens in the Gifford Pinchot (formerly Columbia) National Forest has caused the Region to organize a special project to gather the history of the mountain. Several summer interns have been hired to work under Paul Hansen, Regional history coordinator. He plans to conduct taped interviews and collect documents and photos.

A Prehistory and History of the Rogue River National Forest was issued last summer as a cultural resource overview. It was compiled by Jeffrey M. LaLande, Forest archaeologist. It contains 305 pages and numerous photographs. The Forest name was changed in 1932 from Crater National Forest, which had been organized in 1908 from the old Ashland and parts of the Cascade, Klamath, and Siskiyou Forests.

The Siskiyou National Forest has put together a transcript of former Chief Ed Cliff's recollections as supervisor, 1939-41, given during his visit, September 29 to October 4, 1980.

A typed copy of "Memoirs of John (Ray) Bruckart, Sr.," former forest supervisor in Region 6, who died a year ago at the age of 93, transcribed from his handwritten script by Joseph E. Elliott, was distributed to the Washington and Regional Offices, the 30-Year Club, the four Forests he served, and his three children by the Pacific Southwest Station. It is 45 double-spaced pages long, and covers his period in the Forest Service from 1909 until 1938 when he became supervisor of the Willamette National Forest in Oregon. He tells about President Franklin Roosevelt's visit to the Olympic National Forest in 1937, when Ray was supervisor there. Roosevelt ignored pleas of Secretary Wallace and the Forest Service and got Congress to transfer over half the Forest to the national park in 1938.

The Wenatchee National Forest is starting to gather historical material on its southern half, following completion of more than 100 taped interviews and collection of historical data for its northern half during the past several years.

Tatoosh by Martha Hardy recalls her experiences as a fire lookout for the Forest Service in the 1940's on Tatoosh Peak, Wash. The book was published in 1980 by The Mountaineers, Seattle.

Albert Wiesendanger, 88, retired last year after 32 years directing the Keep Oregon Green program which he took over in 1948 after 39 years with the Forest Service as a camp recreation director and fire prevention promoter. He has been honored by two governors and the Society of American Foresters for his efforts.

Southern Region (R-8)

The Regional history program is continuing with taped interviews being made under direction of Sharon Young, historian. The Regional newsletter, in a new size and format, now entitled Down South, has a "Family Tree" section for items on Forest Service history and folklore. The first was with Ruth Schaap, who told of her experiences as a ranger's wife on the old Choctawhatchee National Forest, now Eglin Air Force Base.

Bill Huber, former information chief, has asked retired supervisory and other employees to contribute stories about Regional programs, to the Dixie Ranger, newsletter of the Southern Forest Service Retiree Association, to help build up a collection of historical developments and incidents in the Region. The Association was 10 years old in March.

Anna C. Burns of Pineville, La., is preparing a history of the Kisatchie National Forest under a contract with the Forest. She spent a week in the National Archives in Washington recently on this project. She is the wife of the retired chief of forest management, Louisiana Forestry Commission.

Let's Take a Look at the Regions and Stations

The Forest purchase unit was set up June 10, 1930, and the Forest was established June 3, 1936. It consists of five sections in Central Louisiana, and three small units in northern Louisiana. It is the only National Forest in the State.

The National Forests in Florida are requesting historical items from anyone who may have such material.

Sharon Bass, who prepared a traveling historical photo exhibit on Forest Service activities that has been on display at many locations in Arkansas, wrote her master's thesis for the University of Texas on the subject, "Photography of the Forest Service."

The Jefferson National Forest has accumulated considerable historical material, including many taped interviews with older retirees made by a CETA employee last year, and several cultural resource overviews covering prehistory and settlement history of the areas in southwestern Virginia and southeastern Kentucky covered by the Forest.

Alaska Region (R-10)

Prof. Lawrence Rakestraw's History of the Forest Service in Alaska has been published by the Region in a limited edition of 300 copies in cooperation with the Alaska Historical Society. The Region is purchasing 125 copies, for its own office plus some to Stations, other Regions, Areas, and Washington Office.

The Region has named a new forest tree nursery at Petersburg for B. Frank Heintzleman, former Regional Forester and Territorial Governor, who did much of the preparatory work to encourage building of the first pulp mill in Alaska.

Pacific Southwest Station

A group of four taped and transcribed interviews with Forest Service management leaders has been duplicated for research reference use under the title Management Technology of the U.S. Forest Service, An Oral History, by the Station, which sponsored the project. See next issue for more details.

A planned 150,000-word scholarly history of the PSW Station has been deferred. No acceptable bid in the cost range specified was received in response to proposal requests.

National Forest 50th Anniversaries

Four National Forests have 50th anniversaries this year:

Hiawatha, Upper Michigan, established January 16, 1931. (The eastern half was merged with the Marquette, February 9, 1962, after a long period of joint administration.)

Ottawa, also in Upper Michigan, established January 27, 1931.

Osceola, northern Florida, established July 10, 1931.

Cibola, New Mexico, renamed December 3, 1931, formerly called Manzano National Forest. It includes parts of the old Zuni, Datil, and Lincoln National Forests, and Navajo Indian Reservation. The Datil was absorbed by the Gila National Forest December 24, 1931. The old Manzano National Forest was established November 6, 1906, 75 years ago, so the Cibola actually has two anniversaries this year.

Deaths of Forest Service Leaders

Last fall and winter took a heavy toll of Forest Service leaders. Robie Evans, former Eastern Regional Forester, died in September; Ham Pyles, former Deputy Chief and Eastern Regional Forester, died in October; Herb Stone, former Pacific Northwest Regional Forester, died in November; Ed Crafts, former Deputy Chief and first Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, died in December, followed by Mrs. Crafts in April; Elwood Demmon, former director of three Forest Experiment Stations, died in January.

'First Historian'

The first person hired as a historian on a permanent basis in the Forest Service was probably Sylvia Davis Brucchi in January 1970, by the Southern Region, where she did interpretive writing for the Visitor Information Service, but not historical research as such. She is now public information officer for the Stanislaus National Forest, Calif., following several years in this work on the Siskiyou and the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests in Region 6.

What Is the W.O. History Section Up to Now?

(Continued from page 3)
tance Act of 1978, and the Forest and Rangelands Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978, and how they were implemented.

Biography of Will Barnes

A biography of Will Croft Barnes, former director, Grazing Branch, later called Range Management Division, Forest Service, prepared by Paul J. Scheips of the Army's Center for Military History, Washington, D.C., with some assistance from the History Section, Forest Service, was published in June 1981 by the Potomac Corral of The Westerners, a society of western aficionados marooned in the Nation's capital. Barnes was a colorful pioneer southwestern rancher with youthful experience in the Navajo Indian wars, and was the Forest Service's second boss of grazing on the National Forests. Copies will be provided to Regions and Stations.

Recent Publications

Two publications sponsored by the History Section were published early this year: Recreation Site Planning and Improvements in the National Forests, 1891-1942, by William C. Tweed, and History of White Pine Blister Rust Control, A Personal Account, by Warren V. Benedict. Forest Pest Control jointly sponsored the latter.

The Old Office of Grazing Studies

Reprints of a summary of the "First Ten Years of the Office of Grazing Studies" (Forest Service) by William R. Chapline, retired first director of that office and its successor, Division of Range Research, were recently sent by the History Section to Regions and Stations. The article appeared in Journal of Range Management. He was given a special award by the Society for Range Management on January 10, his 90th birthday.

1905 Was A Great Year

(Continued from page 7)

principally for forest officers but was also available to the public, and included a brief history and summary of purposes of the reserves. A few years later a special, less technical and less detailed edition was prepared for the public. This first manual used simple, direct conciliatory but firm language. It included 85 pages of regulations, 35 pages of appendix encompassing relevant laws, court decisions, and the Moody opinion, plus a short introduction and an index.

Preparing the Use Book obviously occupied considerable time of the Washington staff during the hectic weeks of the spring of 1905. Many foresters were also occupied preparing working plans requested by owners of many large and small private forest tracts. Much time was also devoted to accommodate the personnel from GLO.

During this time the official bronze badge of the Forest Service was designed, ordered, and made ready for issuance to all field personnel on July 1. It was a shield of extra-large size, reduced by half to its present proportions 10 years later. A uniform was also discussed, although it took a year to reach a final decision on that; the first one was worn early in 1907.

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